

### Abstract

The inventive method for producing a lift and a horizontal thrust by aerodynamic surfaces consists in moving the aerodynamic surfaces 1 along a circle 2 around an axis of motion 4. Each aerodynamic surface rotates synchronously with the motion along the circle 2 in a direction opposite thereto about an axis of rotation 6 which is parallel to the axis of motion 4 along the circle 2 at an angular velocity which is equal to the angular velocity of the motion along the circle 2, thereby the progressive motion of the aerodynamic surfaces 1 is produced in such a way that it makes it possible to regularly distribute an aerodynamic forces along the aerodynamic surfaces 1. Each aerodynamic surface 1 synchronously with the rotation thereof oscillates about two mutually perpendicular axes which are disposed on two mutually perpendicular planes, respectively and cut each other along the axis of rotation 6. One plane passes through the axis of motion 4 and the axis of rotation 6, and the other plane is tangent to the circle 2 and parallel to the axis of motion 4, whereby a horizontal thrust being produced.

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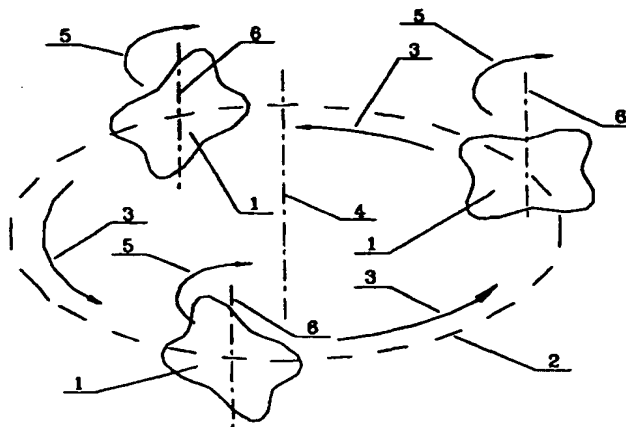
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR PRODUCING A LIFT AND A HORIZONTAL THRUST

(54) Название изобретения: СПОСОБ СОЗДАНИЯ ПОДЪЕМНОЙ СИЛЫ И ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНОЙ ТЯГИ



(57) Abstract: The inventive method for producing a lift and a horizontal thrust by aerodynamic surfaces consists in moving the aerodynamic surfaces (1) along a circle (2) around an axis of motion (4). Each aerodynamic surface rotates synchronously with the motion along the circle (2) in a direction opposite thereto about an axis of rotation (6) which is parallel to the axis of motion (4) along the circle (2) at an angular velocity which is equal to the angular velocity of the motion along the circle (2), thereby the progressive motion of the aerodynamic surfaces (1) is produced in such a way that it makes it possible to regularly distribute aerodynamic forces along the aerodynamic surfaces (1). Each aerodynamic surface (1), synchronously with the rotation thereof, oscillates about two mutually perpendicular axes which are disposed on two mutually perpendicular planes, respectively and cut each other along the axis of rotation (6). One plane passes through the axis of motion (4) and the axis of rotation (6), and the other plane is tangent to the circle (2) and parallel to the axis of motion (4), whereby a horizontal thrust being produced.

[Продолжение на след. странице]